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description of them the comparisons are of small use as elucidating Kansas geology. However, it brings up the question of general classification of the American Carboniferous deposits. If we parallel these provincial sections as types—(I) western Texas, and southern New Mexico, (II) eastern Kansas and Missouri and (III) West Virginia and Pennsylvania—we get something of the following arrangement:

	Time-Divisions	Provincial Series		
		I	II	III
Carbon-iferous	Late......	Cimmaron	Cimmaron	
		Wanting?	Oklahoman	Permian
	Mid......	Maderan	Wanting?	
		Manzanon	Missouran	
		Wanting?	Des Moines	Pennsylvanian
		Wanting?	Arkansan	
	Early.......	Socorran	Mississippian	(Poconoan ?)

On the whole, it seems advisable not to attempt the impossible by stretching any one provincial series over the entire continent. A general continental section based upon the somewhat elastic time divisions is about as far in the present state of our knowledge as exact paralleling can go.

Charles R. Keyes.

Revised Nomenclature of the Geological Formation of Ohio. Bulletin No. 7, Fourth Series, Geological Survey of Ohio; November, 1905. By Charles S. Prosser. Pp. xv+36.

This bulletin is prefaced by the state geologist, Professor Edward Orton, Jr., giving a refreshing account of the Ohio Legislature setting aside a definite appropriation for purely stratigraphic work, realizing that the proper development of economic resources is directly dependent upon the accurate knowledge of the formations and geological structure of the state. Another feature of the introduction is the statement of an excellent method of dealing with the various requests made to the state geologist to undertake local and private investigations, analyses, etc.

The body of the bulletin is a further elaboration by the author of his article in Vol. XI of the *Journal of Geology*, bringing the subject up to date, but which will receive further attention as the work of the Ohio Survey continues. The author gives a table of the old and new classifications of the formations of the state, and in characteristic manner reviews the literature on the subject and adds the results of his own field studies.

Prior to Prosser's work Ohio stood well in the quantity and quality of the work done by its state surveys. However, owing to the intricate nature of many of the formations and the difficulty of properly interpreting them, much remained to be accomplished. Prosser's work has thrown much additional light on these formations, as the tables of formations show. The revised list of formations is as follows: Alluvium and Glacial, Dunkard formation, Monongahela formation, Conemaugh formation, Allegheny formation, Pottsville formation, Maxville limestone, Logan formation, Black Hand formation, Cuyahoga formation, Sunbury shale, Berea grit, Bedford shale, Ohio shale (consisting of the Cleveland shale, the Chagrin formation, and the Huron shale), Olentangy shale, Delaware limestone, Columbus limestone, Monroe formation (consisting of the Lucas Limestone, the Sylvania sandstone, and the Tymochtee member?), "Niagara group" (consisting of the Hillsboro sandstone, the Cedarville limestone, the Springfield limestone, the West Union limestone, and the Osgood beds), Clinton limestone, Belfast bed, Saluda bed (which is regarded as probably forming the upper part of the Richmond), Richmond formation, Eden shale, and Trenton limestone.

The priority, synonomy, correlation, and application of these names are fully discussed in the *Bulletin*. J. W. B.